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Monday, October 10, 1910.

Don't forget to register when the day
comes around.

A cheerful giver is more to be ad-
mired than is a cheerful liar.

It sounded remarkably like a scared
person trying to scare others.

Why didn't Joseph F. simply say
"Boo!" and let it go at that?

"No one hates to be bossed like a
boss," asserts the Washington Post,
recently in a sly disrespect toward
Teddy.

Apostle Joseph F. Smith, Jr., is last
in the line of succession to the Mormon
presidency; but he is young and "as
'opes."

His physicians have pronounced May-
or Gaynor to be out of danger—but not
of the Democratic nomination for Presi-
dent in 1912.

"Why should Gifford Pinchot re-
sire?" asks the Washington Post. Prob-
ably for the reason that they no longer
permit him to reforest.

Having completed the job of appoint-
ing a new State Commissioner of Insur-
ance the Governor can lean back con-
tentedly and say, "Tis Done."

A noted sporting writer declares that
foot ball has been "reformed" to
death; but we'll believe that when we
see it carried off on a stretcher.

And in so far as the Federal Bunch-
ers are concerned, Reed Smoot is very
much like the other fellow who had
warts and was proud of 'em.

Another thing that "the authorities"
would like to suppress is that new
pamphlet by Josiah F. Gibbs on the
Mountain Meadows massacre.

Apostle Reed Smoot told the confer-
ence people that he wanted the elders
to get more homes. And still he says
that he doesn't teach polygamy.

If the big State Fair people are able
to think of it in the midst of their
rush of business, no doubt they will
also pin a blue ribbon on the weather
man.

So far as Utah Democrats are con-
cerned, Apostle-Senator Smoot feels so
sollicitous about them that he seeks
with much fervor to benevolently as-
similate them.

"My Son Hyrum" spoke in the tab-
ernacle on Sunday morning, but didn't
say how good Papa Smith was. Maybe
Hyrum had better opportunity to
find him out.

Apostle Heber J. Grant is making
no prohibition speeches this fall; but
it isn't the first time that Heber J.'s
"financial anatomy" was self-confes-
sedly in need of bracing up.

"Ignorance is always ready to pat it-
self on the back," says the Chicago
Daily News. The News is prophetic, be-
cause it said that several days before
the bogus prophet told us all how good
he was.

Doubtless each elder who raised his
right hand to sustain Apostle-Senator
Reed Smoot as a prophet, seer and
revealer imagined that he also had a
right to act under the Smoot motto,
"What the hell do I care?"

Elder J. Golden Kimball says that
there are many things in the Mormon
gospel that he doesn't understand, but
that he nevertheless knows that they
are true. They didn't let J. Golden

talk very long at the conference, and
they evidently also put a crimp in his
intelligence.

THE AWFUL OUTRAGE!

The mud volcano has begun another
eruption, and this one is fierce and
hot. What stirred it up? Nothing,
only that a circular has been sent
out by somebody showing that a large
number of the leading church officials,
including President Joseph F. Smith,
have within two years past declared
for prohibition. And this is denounced
by the dishonest Smoot organ as a
Democratic trick, and as an attempt
to "drag the church into politics,"
and so altogether vicious and repre-
hensible.

But those who have been in Utah
for some years do not forget the "Ng-
gets of Truth" got out in behalf of
the Republican party. The aim of that
little circular was to show that the
sentiment and policy of the Mormon
leaders from the first settlement in
Utah has been identical with the Re-
publican policy of home manufacture
and protection. That, of course, was
not an attempt to "drag the church
into politics!" Oh, no! That was sim-
ply a political maneuver completely jus-
tified. What justified it? Nothing ex-
cept the fact that it was in the in-
terest of the Republican party. And
so the Republican party has kept the
church in politics all the time since,
in its own interest, openly and almost
avowedly. It might as well have been
an open avowal, too, because there was
not the least secrecy about it, though
false denials have been frequent. There
has never at any time been any ces-
sation of this use of the church in pol-
itics by the Republican party. This
has been so notorious that the charge
that the church Republican party as
managed in recent years has been prac-
tically the same thing as the old Peo-
ple's party, alias the Mormon party,
has often been made and can not hon-
estly be denied. That is, it is the
means whereby the church exercises its
political and civil influence.

But now Democrats have had the tem-
erity to come out and undertake to
use expressions and sentiments of the
church leaders in favor of their own
party's prohibition plank and in ef-
fect against the Republican party. What
an enormous sin this is! What a
horrible attack upon the church it is
to "drag it into politics!" Democratic
politics. The Republican party plot-
ters who have had the church up to
its ears in politics ever since State-
hood, and even before, must indeed be
shocked at the idea of dragging the
church into politics!

What damnable, stinking hypocrisy
it all is! Here is a church Republican
party which is the partisan agency of
the church for political and civil pur-
poses, making an outcry that the church
is being "dragged into politics"; this
merely because in the interest of the
Democratic party somebody has got out
a circular showing the position of
church leaders on the prohibition ques-
tion. Out upon such shameless hypoc-
rises!

It is, of course, a scandal to have
the church dominating the politics of
the State. But surely it can be no
worse for the Democratic party to seek
church backing once in a while than
for the Republican party to receive
church backing all the time.

The only true rule is the American
rule; that the church should keep to
its spiritual work, (if it has any, and if
not, disband,) and let politics and civil
affairs alone. And the strict observ-
ance of that rule is all that can ever
bring peace to Utah; and the equal
enforcement of the laws, without fear
or favor.

"WHAT THE HELL" SMOOT.

In his "by-note" speech to the
church Republican State convention in
Ogden on Monday last, Smoot declared:
"I am a protectionist without any
qualification." In commenting upon
that speech we directed attention to
the fact that Smoot is not a protec-
tionist without qualification; that he
misrepresented his own position in say-
ing so. The proof is plain and easy.
We have presented it heretofore in full.

When the carded wool manufacturers
asked protection for their American in-
dustry, Smoot cut them off curtly, deny-
ing them any protection in the new
tariff law that was then being framed,
this denial unquestionably being at the
dictation of Senator Aldrich of Rhode
Island. When, in their interview with
him, the carded wool manufacturers re-
minded Smoot that he was deserting
the principle of protection, when he
denied it to them, and that if the Re-
publican party did not stand for pro-
tection, the Democrats were liable to
carry the country, he burst forth with
the expletive, "What the hell do I
care if the country goes Democratic?"
The Tribune set this forth in full
on the authority of the carded wool
men who were present at the inter-
view. We noted that there was a
charge of this kind made by Mr.
Bleakie of the carded wool manu-
facturers' committee, and wrote to him
to know if it was true. He wrote to
the editor of The Tribune affirming in
every respect the truth of the statement
with regard to Smoot, saying that he
did burst forth in the language as
quoted, and that he did treat the carded
wool men with contempt and con-
tempt; that he did say, "What the
hell do I care if the country goes
Democratic?" when it was put up
to him that if the Republicans did not
do the fair thing the Democrats were
liable to carry the country.

The Tribune very naturally treated
this matter fully in order that the rank
and file of the church Republican party
in this, Smoot's home State, would know
exactly what the church representative
said when brought face to face with a
fair and square protective proposition.

We find, however, that the Eastern pub-
lics are also using the facts as given,
the following being the version that is
now being commonly printed there:

"Let the country go Democratic!
What the hell do I care if it does?"
This was the courteous answer of
Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to the pro-
test of the carded wool manufacturers
when they appealed to the Senate com-
mittee for lower duties on wool, and
suggested that the tariff be not re-
vised in the interests of the people, the
country would go Democratic.

Miss Ida M. Farbell cites this and
other interesting bits of inside history
in the American Magazine for
October.

The carded wool men represent that
branch of the wool industry which has
been literally "starved"—prevented by
a practically prohibitive tariff from get-
ting the kind of wool they use. They
make the fabrics that go into the clothes
of the average American man and
woman. Millions of dollars' worth of
duties—these carded wool men claim—
must wear cheap imitations that pro-
vide no warmth and keep no shape.
Miss Farbell, in the meantime, re-
ports that these carded wool men re-
sponded to President Taft—and what they
said.

PORTUGAL IN HARD LUCK.

The revolution in Portugal was swift
and apparently easy. The republic was
proclaimed with much enthusiasm, and
the king is a fugitive. So far, so good.
But it is extremely doubtful if Portu-
gal is advanced enough to be perma-
nently a republic. Spain tried it and
failed, and Spain is more advanced
than Portugal. We fear that the revo-
lution simply means a store of trouble
for Portugal in years to come. It is
hardly conceivable that an affair of
this kind, sudden, emotional, and with
no deep roots in the character, tenden-
cies, or history of the people, can have
any long or peaceful success. It is
practically certain that the reaction
will bring back the monarchy and a
time of bloody reprisals.

The people of Portugal are, in spite
of their being, as one might say, the
face of Europe, a backward people.
They are not distinguished in litera-
ture, arts, science, or invention. They
are naturally conservative, even reac-
tionary. They hold to their rulers
where it is possible, and there is a
deep-rooted feeling of loyalty to their
reigning house among the masses of
the people, especially the provincial
people. Lisbon, it is true, the capital
and center of intelligence and agita-
tion, has many people of more or less
advanced views; but we doubt if the
republic would be sustained even by
Lisbon on a fair test. King Manuel
is practically certain to come back and
reassert his claim to the throne with
more than a possible chance of suc-
cess.

There is one portion of Portugal,
however, the Madeira Island group,
that is ready, not perhaps for a republi-
can form of government, but for en-
lightened republican rule. The Made-
ira islanders, particularly those in
and about Funchal, the capital, would
be delighted if they could come under
American jurisdiction. There is in that
port constantly a large colony of splen-
did Americans who are liberal in views,
generous in conduct, and philanthropic
in sentiment. The Americans have es-
tablished a number of beneficial insti-
tutions in Funchal in the way of
schools, not only for common education,
but trade schools for mechanical train-
ing and institutions for advancing the
intelligence and skill of the Madeiran
labor and effective appliance. These
schools being free, established by the
liberality of American bounty, were a
revelation to the people of those is-
lands. They were delighted at receiving
the benefits from those schools free
of cost. They admire the American
most heartily, while feeling dis-
trust of the English and resentment
against their own government for its
restrictive laws and rigid supervision
over trade to the detriment of the
islands and especially of Funchal,
which would like to be, and could eas-
ily be, one of the great trading ports
of the world. As it is now, however,
Funchal is restricted in its trade and
in its imports, especially by the parent
government in Portugal, which desires
to have a supervision and taxing con-
trol that is injurious to Funchal and
oppressive on the people of the whole
group. Those people do not understand
why it is that America, having such
tremendous wealth and such glorious
beneficence does not take control over
the Madeira Islands, establishing there
a great enterprising port that would
eclipse any trading port anywhere on
the Mediterranean or on the Atlantic
seaboard in the vicinity of that lat-
itude. It is a dream of the islanders
that could easily become true with
American freedom and American enter-
prise, and when it comes to a demon-
stration, which we shall probably hear
of being made in Funchal before long,
it is practically certain that the demon-
stration will be in favor of segrega-
tion from Portugal and annexation to
the United States.

AN OMITTED ELIGIBLE.

The Tribune apologizes to Elder Reu-
ben G. Miller of Price, Utah, for hav-
ing omitted his name from our list of
new polygamists which we printed on
last Saturday morning, and promises
that hereafter he shall not be thus
slighted. We have hitherto described
his case, and it is unnecessary to say
anything further on the subject, except
that his new plural wife lives at For-
esdale under the name of Mrs. Gard-
ner.

conflicts—that are certain to ensue
between the republican leaders and the
monarchists in Portugal. It would glad-
ly be spared all connection with those
events, and all the calamities which
are sure to follow in their wake.
Madeira is not able to be a republic
in and of itself, but it is anxious to
be a part of the great republic of the
United States, which to many peoples
like the Madeiras means the republic
of the world.

COLLIER'S "WHY?"

Collier's Weekly for October 1st notes
the prevalence of insurgency in the
Republican party throughout the West,
and under the pithy title, "Why?" pro-
pounds the following questions:

Every Republican State west of the
Mississippi river is strongly insurgent ex-
cept those:
Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming.
Wherein do the people of these States
differ from their neighbors in Kansas,
California, Oregon, and the Dakotas?
Will such persons or papers in these
States at first thought to such matters
set us know?

The answer to the Collier question,
so far as Utah is concerned, lies right
on the surface. There was a bargain
made between the Republican bosses
and the Mormon church; the church
was to be protected and to furnish the
votes; the bosses would do the church
will. It held the controlled vote,
which is the deciding vote, of the Mor-
mon church, firm for the stand-pat Re-
publican element. In pursuance of that
bargain, President Roosevelt, who had
specifically and earnestly counseled
against the election of a Mormon ap-
ostle to the United States Senate, re-
versed his position, made the retention
of the Senatorial seat by Smoot a
partisan question, and Smoot was re-
tained in his seat by the Republican
Senate, on political lines, the case made
against him being entirely ignored and
the decision in his favor being on a
political partisan basis. For this Presi-
dent Roosevelt was blessed throughout
the length and breadth of Mormon
dom and the brethren rallied to him as
to a brother.

When President Taft came through
here in September of last year he was
taken in hand by the Mormon church
leaders, who guided, guarded, and ex-
ploited him, keeping the Gentile element
at arm's length. He naturally suc-
ceeded to the place in the hearts of the
Mormon leaders that had been oc-
cupied theretofore by Roosevelt.

Smoot, who is sent to the United
States Senate, not by the people of
Utah, nor to serve them, but by Joseph
F. Smith, as a missionary of the Mor-
mon church, is the special stand-pat-
ter of the country, being nearer to Ald-
rich than any other Senator; Aldrich
being the party leader who brought vic-
tory to him in his contest in the Sen-
ate. He voted with Aldrich on the
bunko tariff law on every motion and
on every amendment. There was not
one case of divergence between Smoot
and Aldrich in their votes on this bill,
nor did Smoot miss a vote, his record
in this being unique. Smoot is the
political boss of Utah, made so by virtue
of his church apostleship, and because
he is the missionary of the authorities
of the Mormon church to the United
States Senate in Washington. As one
of the apostles of the Mormon church
said not long ago in addressing a Mor-
mon congregation, Smoot "vindicates
the [Mormon] gospel in the halls of
Congress."

Given this bargain, this bossism of
Smoot, sustained by the leaders of the
Mormon church with their controlled
vote, and given also the outgiving by
Sutherland, who voted with Aldrich on
the tariff bill whenever he voted at all,
who is simply Smoot's lackey, that
there is no insurgency in Utah, the ex-
planation is evident. There not only is
no insurgency in Utah, there can be
none as long as the bargain between the
Mormon chiefs and the stand-pat
bosses holds good. The controlled vote
of the Mormon church is ample to con-
trol any election in this State, and the
insurgent who would go up against that
control is simply butting his head
against a stone wall, and that insur-
gent, if he has any sense at all, knows
the fact. Consequently he doesn't
burr.

In Idaho the Mormons have the bal-
ance of power, and in so far as the con-
trolled vote there can sway the elec-
tion, the same influence that squelches
insurgency in Utah squelches insur-
gency also in Idaho. And there you
have the answer in a nutshell. It only
remains to add, that in the other States
wherever there is a Mormon vote, the
same influence prevails in the same di-
rection and to the same effect.

TODAY IN HISTORY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910.

Naval Academy at Annapolis Opened.

The United States Naval academy was
founded by George Bancroft, secretary of
the navy during the administration of
James K. Polk. It was at first called
the Naval school. For several years
prior to Mr. Bancroft's effort, in 1845,
there was a school working along simi-
lar lines at the Naval asylum in Phila-
delphia, where the midshipmen prepared
themselves for examination for promo-
tion.

The Naval school was formally opened
at Annapolis on October 10, 1845. In Fort
Severn, which had been transferred by
the war department for the purpose. The
course was fixed at five years, of which
the first and last only were to be passed
at the school and the intervening three
at sea.

The first midshipmen that received a
course of instruction and graduated from
the school were those who entered the
service in 1840. In 1850 the school was
reorganized, the name was changed to
the United States Naval academy, and
the course was increased to seven years,
the first and last two years to be passed
at the school, the intervening three at
sea. At this time the separate depart-
ments of instruction were established, a
vessel was provided and annual practice
cruises were instituted. In 1851 the re-
quirement of sea service was abolished,
leaving the course four consecutive years
of study.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in
1861 the Naval academy was removed to
Newport, R. I., where it remained until
the summer of 1865, when it was re-
established at Annapolis. In 1870 the
rank of cadet-midshipman was substituted
for that of midshipman, and three years later
the course was increased by the addition
of two years' sea service in cruising ves-
sels, at the expiration of which the ca-
det-midshipman returned to the Naval
academy for examination in professional
subjects prior to final graduation.

Originally one naval cadet was allowed
for each member of Congress and delegate of
the house of representatives and by ap-
pointment of the president one for the dis-
trict of Columbia and ten for the country
at large. In 1896 the number of cadets
at the academy was increased by an act
authorizing appointments to the academy
every four years instead of six.

The number of officers in service sub-
sequent to the Spanish-American war
was wholly inadequate to the increasing
demands of the fleet, and as the only
means of adding to the number is through
the Naval academy, an increase in the
number of cadets was proposed. This
increase, made by congress in 1902, pro-
vided for the appointment of a cadet
every two years by each senator, con-
gressman and delegate in congress, and
eleven by the president.

There are schools similar to our naval
academy all over the world. The naval
school of the British government is lo-
cated at Dartmouth on board the old
line-of-battle ships, through academic
buildings recently completed and oc-
cupied by the German naval academy
located at Kiel. The training of of-
ficers and men in the French navy has
undergone considerable change of late.
The principal naval schools are the Poly-
technic at Brest, with separate schools
for engineers and the medical depart-
ment. The naval school of Denmark,
located at Copenhagen; of Turkey, at
Kassimpash, and on the island of Halki;
of Sweden, at Stockholm. The principal
source of supply of officers for the Rus-
sian navy is the naval academy at St.
Petersburg, and there is also a school
of navigation and ordnance at Kronstadt.
The Japanese naval officers are educated
mostly at the Academy of Kure, and the
Italian naval school at Leghorn.

Besides the naval academy at Annapolis,
there is a naval war college at New-
port, R. I., which performs the double
function of preparing plans of naval op-
erations and instructing officers in spe-
cial lines. The torpedo school for both
officers and men is located at the torpedo
station on Goat Island, Newport harbor.
The principal training station for en-
gineers is the school for apprentices at
Newport; but there are others at Port
Royal, S. C., San Francisco and other
points. Gun captains are trained on

the gunnery training ships, which usually
have headquarters at Port Royal.

Today is the birthday of John Duke
of Arkville, statesman and commander
(1850); Benjamin West, the American ar-
tist (1725); Hesekiah Niles, founder of
Niles' Register (1773); George F. Morris,
the American poet (1803); William
J. Hardee, whose "Hardee's Tactics" are
the standard in the army (1815); Samuel
J. Randall, eminent Democratic states-
man (1828); Queen Isabella II. of Spain
(1810); Edna Dean Proctor, poet (1838),
and Fridolf Nansen, the Norwegian Arctic
explorer (1861). Today is the date
of the death of Pulaski, the Polish pa-
triot (1772).

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED OCTOBER 10.

1848—Willard Richard's company arrived
in Salt Lake City, having been met
by teams from the valley.

1868—Brigham Young, Jr., was made one
of the twelve apostles of the Mormon
church.

1870—The surviving members of Zion's
camp and the Mormon battalion gave
a party at the Social hall, Salt Lake
City. Of the members of Zion's camp
thirty-two were present, and sixty-
three of the battalion boys partici-
pated.

1871—United States Senator Oliver P.
Morton, from Indiana, accompanied by
Ann Eliza Webb Young, one of Brigh-
am Young's wives, was accompani-
ated from the church.

1876—Judge Jacob S. Boreman sentenced
John D. Lee to be shot January 25,
1877.

1879—Phineas H. Young, brother of the
late Brigham Young, and one of the
pioneers of 1847, died in Salt Lake
City.

1880—At the general conference held in
Salt Lake City, the first presidency of
the Mormon church was reorganized,
with John Taylor as president, and
George Q. Cannon and Joseph Smith
as counselors. The quorums
thereby occurring in the council of the
twelve apostles were partly filled by
Francis M. Lyman and John Henry
Smith being appointed to the apostleship.
These two men were ordained
apostles October 7.

1881—George J. Ballou was killed by
lightning at Nephi, Juab county.

1885—In the third district court (Judge
George C. Cannon) and Joseph A.
Roesler and George Romney were
each sentenced to six months' impris-
onment and \$500 fine for unlawful co-
habitation. Thomas Porcher and
Robert H. Swain pleaded guilty to the
same charge, but sentence was de-
ferred because of the defendants be-
ing poor.

1888—The hearing of the Idaho test case
was commenced before Judge C. H.
Berry at Blackfoot, Ida. The decision
rendered the following day was prac-
tically to the effect that Mormons
would not be permitted to vote in
Idaho.

1890—Hans C. Hansen, one of the pio-
neers of 1847, died in Salina, Iowa
county. John R. Jones of Johnson
Springs, Iowa county, met with a serious
accident from the effects of which
he died the following day.

1891—A Democratic territorial convention,
in Salt Lake City, condemned the re-
port of the Utah union convention.

1895—The courthouse at Ogden was de-
stroyed by fire.

1898—Rudger Clawson was ordained an
apostle of the Mormon church in Salt
Lake City, by Lorenzo Snow, presi-
dent of the Mormon church.

1899—Will Arrowsmith accidentally shot
dead at Colton.

1900—Burlington lets contract for building
175 miles of Salt Lake line. Mrs.
William H. Hilton protests Dr. Park's
will, claiming to be his legal wife.

1901—Death of Lorenzo Snow, president
of the Utah union convention. John
berk committed suicide at Park City.
Judge Jacob Johnson charges John B.

1902—County criminal judges de-
clare for law abolishing district trust-
ees and substituting county boards
of education. State Teachers associa-

tion adjourns after electing D.
Christensen president.
1903—Bloodhounds fail to find trail of
caped convicts; developments of
national character brought out by
verification.
1904—American party, in conven-
tion names county ticket amid great
enthusiasm. Death of John A. Gr-
back.
1905—Union Pacific stockholders held
convention and elected directors. The
Oregon Short Line yards and en-
gineering shops at Portland, Ore.,
1907—First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral F. H. Hitchcock visits Salt
Lake. Utah Presbyterian synod meet-
ing convention in Salt Lake.
1908—Frank Lopez sentenced at Ogden
to serve three years in state
prison for burglary. C. C. Dana and
others injured by collision of automobile
a tree.

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